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Some Remarks on Perrinism.

The Philadelphia Press is quite right i the opinion that twenty-five years ago the Perrine land grant scandal "would have ended Mr. CLEVELAND'S Administration in Disgrace. There was less ground," adds our contemporary, "for some of the scandals which in the past have sent men into retirement in disgrace with their political careers ended, than there is in this Perrine land grant story."

The interesting question is whether public opinion is less sensitive to the misuse of public opportunities by public men than it was a quarter of a century ago. Apparently the Press not only thinks that public opinion is less sensitive but rejoices because that is so; for our esteemed contemporary remarks that "it is a significant proof of the mellowing of political controversy in this country that the incident has not been seized upon by the party opposed to Mr. CLEVELAND and used to his disadvantage."

Probably the Philadelphia Press would find "the party opposed to Mr. CLEVE-LAND" less, tolerant in its view of this ugly Perrine business if Mr. CLEVE-LAND were now a candidate for reelection, or if a Presidential election were approaching, or if six months remained of Mr. CLEVELAND's term, instead of only six days. Whether by accident or design, the issuing of the grant to the President's stepfather-in-law and the other PERRINES was so timed as to secure for the transac tion the minimum of public interest and the maximum of public indifference.

Nevertheless, the rights and wrongs of the case are precisely the same as if the executive grant of the twenty-three thousand acres of Florida land to Mr. CLEVELAND's stepfather-in-law and his co-heirs had been the very first act of Mr. CLEVELAND's Administration and not almost its last act. And when the investigation of the scandal has brought out all the facts, provided there Is time enough for that before the 4th of March, public judgment as to the propriety of the proceeding ought not to be affected in any way by the circumstance that Mr. CLEVELAND himself is then beyond the reach of political damage on account of his stepfather-in-law's sudden prosperity.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Press has found in the Department records a full summary of the Perrine grant prepared seven or eight years ago by the Hon. GEORGE CHANDLER of New York, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, and at that time the acting Secretary. He refused to issue a patent to the PERRINES on the ground that the conditions under which the land was granted to the PERRINES had never been complied with, and that if there was any redress for the heirs it must come through an act of Congress, the original grantor. Congress alone had the power to renew the grant or to declare it forfeited and void. The argument of the present occupants of Interior Department, in defence of their proceeding, seems to be that because Congress had never forfeited the grant and declared it void. mposed by Congress, the patent completing the grant might issue at any time by executige authority, without further legislation ! So the patent is issued, one month before

the Cleveland Administration goes out. The PERRINES, no doubt, are all chuckling, but the patent is issued to them one month too soon for the welfare of the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND'S reputation as a publie trustee. If the PERRINES have a good case, and the investigation thus far does not warrant us in assuming that their equity is as plain as a pikestaff, they would have lost nothing by waiting forty days longer for the patent which they hav been demanding in vain for more than forty years. And by allowing the case to be desided by the Secretary of the Interior and the Land Commissioner and the Assistant Attorney-General of a President who is not the stepson-in-law of the most conspic uous claimant, they would have avoided a very unpleasant scandal in the last days of

The New Administration and Cubs

the stepson-in-law's Administration.

Although the President-elect seems to keep his counsel as to his foreign policy, it is safe to say that Spain has more to fear from him and the republic of Cuba more to hope than it ever had a right to fear or hope from his predecessor.

Indeed the patriot cause could not well be worse off in its relations with any American President than with Mr. CLEVELAND. It is not conceivable that the new Administration will block any policy that Congress may suggest regarding the revolution. We cannot suppose, for example, that, if it should renew the resolution of last year, passed almost unanimously by both houses, declaring that the belligerency of Cuba be recognized, and that the President should negotiate with Spain for peace on the basis of the independence of the island, this resolution would be ignored as CLEVELAND has ignored it. We cannot imagine Secretary SHERMAN announcing in advance that if a resolution acknowledging the independence of Cuba should be passed, he would treat it not only

There will be, in short, a change of attitude and atmosphere. Spain will no longer feel that she has a bulwark in the Administration between herself and Congress. Neither Mr. CLEVELAND nor Mr. OLNEY ever served in Congress, whereas both Mr. SHERMAN and Mr. McKINLEY have been members of that body too long to regard it as a burden on their hands in their coming duties. They will regard it rather as the body of authorized representatives of public opinion, and they will look, alike in foreign and domestic policy, to its committees and its ablest men for suggestions, and to the perfected action of Congress for guidance and direction.

as folly but as not binding on him.

In the current matter of the release of

to the attitude of the coming Department of State regarding Cuba. That unfortunate man was arrested two years ago last Wednesday, on the very day the present revolt was initiated. The charge was rebelion, and he has twice been sentenced to imprisonment for life, appeals to the Supreme Court at Madrid being taken both times. Spain has expressed a willingness to release him on his withdrawing his second appeal, and his counsel is said to have done this But the Senate Foreign Committee celebrated the second anniversary of Cuba's uprising and of SANGUILY's arrest by a unanimous report calling for his release, and a feature of the debate was Senato SHERMAN'S demand that no conditions should be attached to his release, and that thus he should be free to seek redress for any wrong done to him.

When the new Administration comes in it will find the third year of the war begun, and the rainy season, retarding Spanish operations, not far off. In reviewing the situation of affairs it will observe that the Spanish fortunes have largely been staked on the current campaign, a tremendous army being collected for it. It will further see that this campaign is drawing to a close with the revolt still strong and aggressive. It will begin its work with free hands, not bound like the present Administration, to a special attitude toward Spain, and indeed knowing that the Madrid authorities do not expect of it an equally pro-Spanish attitude.

Under such circumstances it seems to us that the patriot cause cannot but profit by the change of Administration next week. It will share in the general sense of relief, and the congratulations of the American people

Crete, Greece, and the Eastern Ques tion.

From the mass of conflicting testimony regarding the situation in Crete and the intentions of the principal powers it is at last possible to form some definite idea of the projected settlement. What will be the effect of the settlement upon Crete, upon the kingdom of Greece, and upon the whole Eastern question !

To answer the question we should recall as briefly as possible what has occurred during the last few weeks. The Christians in Crete, like the Armenians in Asia Minor, have been subjected for many years to rapacious and cruel oppression, which in their case, however, could not be carried to the length of extermination, for the reasons that the Christians in the island outnumber the Mohammedans by at least three to one. The difference between the two elements of the population is one not of race, but of religion only, the Mohammedans not being Osmanli Turks but Cretans who have become converted to Islam since their island was wrested from Venice by the Ottoman The converts, like the Bosniak Beys of the period preceding the Berlin treaty, have always treated their Christian fellow countrymen with the proverbial ferocity of renegades; it is they who have prevented the reforms promised from time to time by the Porte from being honestly carried out. It was they who rendered unworkable the latest scheme of local self-government which the Sultan ostensibly tried to apply in the island about the same time that he pledged himself to establish a similar regime in Turkish Armenia. In neither instance was the promise kept; but, while the Armenians are now too few and too feeble to protest, the Christians of Crete, being men of a more resolute temper, and being, as we have said, much more numerous than their enemies, rose in insurrection and laid siege to the chief seaports, where the Mohammedan population is mainly concentrated. Under normal circumstances the result

would have been that large bodies of Turkish soldiers would have been transported to the island, and the rebellion would have been drowned in blood. That such an outcome of the uprising was expected and desired by the great powers, which profess to be acting in concert, has been proved by subsequent events. The powers, however, therefore, even in defiance of the conditions | were unable to control the little kingdom | of Greece, which in an outburst of sympathy, that has put to shame the rest of Europe, declared that the Greek Christians of Crete should be rescued from massacre. To that end the Athens Government despatched a flotilla to Cretan waters with a view to preventing the landing of Turkish reinforcements, and also sent thither a considerable detachment of Greek troops with the avowed purpose of proclaiming the annex ation of the island to Greece. Thereupon the warships of the powers, cooperating in the so-called European concert, were instructed to interpose; and since then they have not only taken possession of the capital of the island and some other seaports. but have turned back the Greek vessels bringing ammunition and provisions, and have bombarded a position occupied by insurgents near Canea. In these proceedings, manifestly taken in the interest of the Mohammedan oppressors and to the detriment of the Cretan Christians, the warships of Great Britain have borne a conspicuous part. Meanwhile, however, so much indignation has been expressed in those three European countries where public opinion is an irresistible force, we refer, of course, to England, France, and Italy, that the powers do not venture to carry their programme to its logical conclusion, and re place the Cretans under the misrule of a Governor appointed by the Porte. They have, it seems, at the suggestion of Lord SALISBURY, while leaving the island under the sovereignty of the Sultan, and imposing upon it the payment of a tribute to the Porte, determined to give it absolute local independence under a Governor to be designated by the powers, and who, according to most of the despatches, is to be a Greek prince, but, according to a telegram from Vienna, an Austrian statesman.

If this plan is carried out, it is evident that the Christian Cretans will be, for the first time in centuries, relieved from Turkish oppression, and they will owe this boon partly to their native energy, but principally to the sympathy of the small kingdom of Greece. What so great a power as England has professed herself unable to perform in the case of the butchered Armenians, whom she was pledged by treaty to protect, Greece will have managed to achieve, not only in defiance of the Sultan, but in the teeth of the rest of Europe. For the service thus rendered to civilization the Athens Government will receive for the moment no reward, unless a son of King George shall be made Governor of the enfranchised island. But an imperishable claim has been established upon the gratitude of the Cretans and upon the respect of mankind, and, when a partition of the Ottoman assets is eventually effected, the public opinion of the world will require the annexation of

Meanwhile, Greece will have given a memorable object lesson to the Christian JOLIO CANGULLY may be found some clue subject populations of the Porte. Especially

Crete to Greece.

is the lesson likely to be taken to heart by the bulk of the inhabitants of Macedonia proper, and, indeed, of the whole region stretching from the northern border of Thesealy to Constantinople. The natives of that extensive tract which represents all, with the exception of Albania, that is left of Turkey in Europe, need only follow the example of the Cretans to attain the same measure of success. Let them rise en masse, and nothing could withhold the Greek and Bulgarian Governments from giving them much more efficient support than the Cretans have received. The fleets of the Sultan's protectors would be powerless to avert the despatch of aid to the insurgents across the Thessalian and Bulgarian frontiers; the utmost that they could do would be to blockade the Piræus, for the public opinion of Europe would never tolerate the bombardment of Athens by Christian warships in the interest of the unspeakable Turk. A mere blockade of the Piræus would not avail to quench the spirit of the Greek people, and the dynasty itself would be imperilled should King Geongg's Government permit itself to be browbeaten by the powers. It is the effect of its example that renders

the practical triumph of the Cretan insurrection an event of momentous bearing upon the Eastern question. Not even by seting in concert are the great powers any longer certain of controlling its solution The problem may at last be solved by the Christian subject populations themselves.

Unifying National Coinages.

It is to be hoped that the Committee or Coinage, now deliberating, will come to a wiser decision than to recommend an assimilation of the present American gold coinage to that of France and the Latin Union. The gold unit of that system resulted from the division of the weight of pure silver in a franc by 1512, the obsolete bimetallic ratio; and any one who looks at the string of decimals thus produced will admit that the quotient, as regards an international unit of value based on a definite quantity of pure gold, is appalling. The weight of a French gold siece it is not necessary to state in terms of standard gold 900 fine, since the alloy does not affect its value; but the pure gold in each piece is, for every franc of its face value, 0.29032254 of a gramme. Whether these figures be multiplied by ten, by twenty, by twenty-five, or a hundred, there will be decimal fractions enough and to spare in the product, and the addition of one-ninth for alloy will only make the quantity still more fractional.

Germany has a gold unit by no means more ideal in its perfection than that of France. It is, of course, based on the quantity of pure gold which the old silver mark purchased before the depreciation. That quantity is 0.35842293 of a gramme. It does not harmonize with the French figures and it would not soothe German feeling to ask the German nation to melt down all its gold and recoin it for no other purpose than to assimilate its money unit to the imperfect one which accident has set up in France. Both units of value are objectionable for the irregular quantity of gold represented, but neither one of them has the slightest ground to claim superiority over the other.

The English unit of value represents the most extraordinary quantity of fractional gold that can be expressed in figures. The sovereign is of gold of 11-12 purity and its legal weight is 123.27447 grains troy, equal to 7.98805 grammes. It contains 113.00159 grains troy of pure gold, equal to 7.32237 grammes. The proposed 25-franc gold piece would not be the exact equivalent of this quantity, but 0.0643065 gramme short of it, or nearly 4 1-3 cents. .

What would happen to America in the course of compliance with this proposal is that the value of the American dollar, now exceeding by a third of a cent that of the Japanese yen, which is the most rationally conceived unit of gold value in the world, would be reduced about three cents below that unit, and made to represent a value in pure gold as irregular in its arithmetical expression as any of those cited from the gold in American coins is now, for every dollar of face value, 1.50462 grammes; that in Japanese coins, for every yen of face

value, being 1.500 grammes exactly. In the monetary system of the Netherlands, which prevails also in the Dutch colonies of the Indian Ocean, the guilder is the unit, and a 10-guilder piece slightly exceeds four dollars of United States money. The 10-guilder piece contains 6.048 grammes of pure gold, and the unit of value, the guilder, therefore approximates closely to 40 cents American. Compared with the more perfect standard of Japan, the guilder is worth 40.24 sen, as the hundredths of the Japanese unit are called.

The 20-kroner piece of Denmark is identical in weight and fineness with the similarly named pieces of Norway and Sweden. The weight of pure gold in each piece is 8,0645148 grammes, and it is thus a coin of appreciably greater value than the Brit. ish sovereign. The value of one kron is the equivalent of 0.40322574 of a gramme of pure gold, something more than the Geruan mark or the American quarter dollar. Measured in Japanese sen, it is 26,88. To change it to any other value than 25 sen

would not be worth the doing. From Scandinavia to Japan extends the vast empire of Russia, in which the gold rouble is the standard of value, the purity of the metal being 11-12, as in England. The pure gold in a Russian coin for each rouble of its value is 1,19973 grammes, almost an exact 4-5 of the Japanese unit, and consequently a close approximation to

77 cents of American money. Argentina has, theoretically at least, a gold unit called the peso, identical in weight and fineness with the yen of Japan. Though struggling with present financial difficulties, there is no doubt that this young giant among South American republies has a great future assured to it, and is entitled to a voice in the determination of any international question of monetary reform. It is not to be expected that a nation which has proved its sagacity by legalizing the use of the best monetary standard in the world will stultify itself by consenting

to the substitution of any worse one. The new Austro-Hungarian unit, the crown, is of greater value than the franc, and the 20-crown piece of the empire is more than the equivalent of the French 20-france piece. Therefore, no international agreement which would suit France and the Latin Union would suit Austria-Hungary.

It is evident, therefore, that in any international conference for the purpose of promoting greater facility in gold exchanges the interests of Russia, Germany, Holland, and Scandinavia would clash with those of England, France, Austria-Hungary, and the nations of southern Europe generally. Probably there would be found no way to make either group give way entirely to the other, and neither would have a single logical reason to show why the policy of "give

ams it would seem scarcely creditable to America if its Government and Congress showed a disposition to accommodate other nations by making concessions which would not insure any compensation, and in them selves would be anything but beneficial to America. A policy of non-intervention in European monetary regulations, coincident with a settled purpose to use its best offices with all the Governments of North and South America to make exchange on a rational basis adapted to the gold standard would become this nation better than well meant but injudicious efforts to rectify things in Europe.

If the British sovereign were increased from 7.3237 grammes of pure gold to 7.5 grammes, and if that new unit were divided into 1,000 mills instead of 960 farthings, it would become worth while for France and the Latin Union immediately to coin 25franc gold pieces of the same quantity, and for Germany to make its 20-mark piece also of the same quantity. The adoption of regular weights in gold by these great nations would justify smaller communities in undertaking the expense and trouble of recoining on a basis in each case suited to the principle of avoiding all tedious calculation in exchanges. But till these great nations take the heroic resolution to reconcile the alteration of their several monetary systems, by some method logically justifiable and imposing no undue burden upon any of them, it will be well for those nations whose present systems are good enough to be let alone, to let them alone.

The Pacific Cable.

Assuming that it would be conducted in the proper way, the proposal to appropriate \$25,000 for the survey of a telegraphic cable route between Hawaii and Japan merits adoption by Congress.

To facilitate its passage at this session, the measure is introduced by Mr. LODGE as a Senate amendment to the pending navy appropriation bill which has been passed by the House. The survey would be conducted by the navy, the process being merely that of taking soundings.

Thanks to the work done by the Thetis and the Albatross between October, 1891, and May, 1892, supplementing that of the Tuscarora years earlier, enough is known to start with of the route between California and Hawaii. The Tuscarora's line from San Francisco to Oahu had shown deep depressions and lofty elevations, yet was not considered discouraging, while the later soundings have been very favorable.

The Albatross ran from Salinas Pier, in Monterey Bay, where a soft mud bottom exists, to Honolulu, and discovered a good landing about three miles from that port. In returning to Monterey Bay she took a course a few miles to the south and found it still more advantageous. The deepest sounding on the outward run was 3,166 fathoms, caused by a valley that fell 4,000 feet below the surrounding levels, while the greatest elevation above neighboring levels was 9,500 feet. Coral formations would make it advisable to incase the cable near Honolulu in armor. Next followed the work of the Thetis, which ran a great circle line of soundings between Point Conception, 38 miles west of Santa Barbara, to Hilo, about 200 miles southeast of Honolulu, a distance of 2,060 miles. The work of the ship was thorough, 341 soundings being taken, with a maximum depth of 3,228 fathoms, or 19,368 feet. The Albatrosa had made, in her two voyages, 502 soundings with wire and fifty-four with hand lines. In general, while no plateau was found so free from great hollows and peaks as that of the Atlantic cables, yet the results pointed to the practicability of the route.

But how is it from Hawaii to Japan! For line clear across the Pacific, touching at Hawaii, is the real one to take into consideration. The population and business of Hawaii are small for ending the cable there, when its extension will make the continent of Asia tributary

Along the eastern shore of Asia, extending from the Kurile Islands to and along Japan. is an enormous trough which has hitherto European systems. The quantity of pure | defied soundings. Its route seems to be beyears ago Admiral BELKNAP's famous series of soundings showed the depth to exceed five miles and a quarter, while the degree of the excess is not known. In other parts of the Pacific between Hawaii and Japan there are known to be sharp and extreme changes of level, as, indeed, its numerous islands and archipelagos must suggest. These groups and islets, however, have their advantages as intermediate stopping places for the cable, if desired.

A new survey of the Pacific, particularly with a view to seeing where the trough east of Japan may best be crossed by a cable, seems to be called for at this time. Since the work will all be done by the navy, at an additional expense of only \$25,000, if as much, and will be of scientific value, it is a contribution that ought to be made to the Pacific cable project.

The Chief of Police.

The Police Commission of this city is in a condition wholly anomalous. Chief of Police, or Head Policeman, has criticised publicly the Board of Commissioners. His criticism was snappish and insulting. A cruder breach of the subordination and discipline indispensable to the rational conduct of a force like the police it would be difficult to find, short of the Chlef's actually striking at his superiors with his hand. His offence is intrinsically so gross that all differing views as to the merits of the board's members or policies or organization must be suppressed before the fact that an insult of this nature to the Police Commissioners insults the city at large. No department of the city Government can be treated in the manner in which Chief CONLIN has treated Mr. ROOSEVELT or his colleagues, without the affront passing on to the inhabitants of the town in general.

Against the effort in the board, however, to deal with CONLIN as the case demands very imperatively that he should be dealt with, two of the four Commissioners, PAR-KER and GRANT, stand in blunt opposition. There is no use in wasting words over Commissioner GRANT. Whether or no, after voting to kill the charge which would have brought CONLIN to trial, he said to the Times, "I was trained in the army, where criticism of superior officers by subordinates is a court-martial offence," isn't worth thinking upon. Col. GRANT's grade of intelligence is such as to render him unable to appreciate sufficiently the absurd incongruity between his vote for CONLIN and the statement in the Times. He belongs to the man who gets him, and that man this time is Commissioner PARKER, whose clearness of understanding is beyond question.

Upon Commissioner PARKER must lie the responsibility of protecting the Chief of Police in an attitude of presumptuous insubordination, calculated to degrade the police force's tone and discipline more than way" should be conceded. In such a di- any Lexow revelations of two years ago.

If he will think again, he must see the utter impossibility of the situation which he for the moment sustains.

The Case of Mr. Scott.

According to Mr. G. W. Scott, who, at Consul-General LEE's demand, has been re leased from solitary confinement, and allowed to communicate with friends, he was arrested on the charge of "having a set of Cuban republic stamps in his possession."

It appears that he is in the employ of Havana corporation, the Electric Light and Gas Company, and that collecting stamps is one of his pastimes. He denies that a set of Cuban republic stamps will be found in the album which the authorities seized although he admits that he would like to have one. But, at most, the offence might recall that of a Union soldier having Conederate money in his possession, and some soldiers had it almost by the hatful.

Is it credible that on such a charge, true or false, the son of American parents could be shut up in solitary confinement for two weeks in a cell eleven feet by five, with a most meagre supply of food and water? There had been, at the latest accounts, no charge formulated against him, so that he is forced to conjecture that the ridiculous suspicions or inferences based on the stamp album are the cause of his being treated like an assassin, since he protests that he has no interest in Cuban politics.

It is such incidents and experiences, but especially some of more tragic character, that are provoking the inquiry how much longer our Government is to endure Spanish brutality toward those who should be under American protection.

Mr. Olney and the Senate.

Secretary OLNEY, at the latest accounts, had not transmitted to the Government of Greece the resolution of sympathy adopted by the Senate a week ago. On the contrary, it is said that he refuses to allow the reso lution to go through the channels of the Department of State.

Here, then, appears to be still another case in which the deliberately expressed opinions of the United States Senate, put into the form of resolutions, are treated by Mr. OLNEY only as the over-officious and blundering forthputtings of sundry eminent gentlemen, to be pigeon-holed or thrown into the waste basket when they reach the Department of State duly certifled, instead of being forwarded through its channels to foreign Governments.

It is true that the resolution relating to Crete contained no request to the President or direction to the Secretary that it should be forwarded to the Government of Greece : but the purpose of sending a certified copy to Mr. OLNEY was obvious. Since, however, he declared beforehand that he would not forward to Spain the Cameron resolution acknowledging Cuban independence, if passed, perhaps it should not be surprising to find him now similarly disposed in regard to the Cretan resolution.

If this were the beginning instead of the end of the Cleveland Administration there might be a grave struggle over rights and courtesies in these matters; but, as the case stands, Mr. CAMERON may content himself with seeing that an official copy of the resolution gets somehow to the Greek Government, while, of course, the whole moral effect of the resolution, both at Athens and elsewhere, has been secured by its passage through the ordinary channels of the world's news. To that extent nullification of the Senate's action by the Executive Department is impossible, although some serious precedents have been created; and the spectacle of Congress and the Executive at cross-purposes in the front they present to foreign countries is any thing but seemly.

At what stage of the proceedings will the Albany bill to give State officers free rides on railroads find itself confronted by this provision

of the Constitution I "ART. XIII., SEC. 5. No public officer, or person elected or appointed to a public office, under the laws of the State, shall directly or indirectly ask, demand, cept, receive, or consent to receive for free pass, free transportation, franking privilege, or discrimination in passenger, telegraph or telephone rates, from any person or corporation, or make use of the same himself or in conjunction with another. person who violates any provision of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall forfeit his office, at the suit of the Attorney General."

When the bill and the Constitution meet, it will be seen that Governor BLACK will never after have the opportunity to veto the bill.

The National Creamery Buttermakers

Association, which has just held its convention

at Owatonna, Minn., did not forget to spread some very nice butter for the Hon James Witwho is to be Secretary of Agriculture in Major McKinley's Cabinet. "It is the hope of this association," it said, "that under the new Administration the dairy interest of this coun try will receive to a greater extent the recognition to which it is entitled by virtue of relative importance to other branches of agriculture, and the needs of which none know better than the newly appointed Secretary him self." No doubt Mr. Wilson and the other members of the next Administration will be properly kind to the dairy business, but how is it to be helped by them or "recognized" save in th very general but unhesitating manner in which the points of the compass are recognized What can the Department of Agriculture do for the dairies? Have milch cows taken more interest in their business and churns turned out a greater quantity and better quality of work since the department was established! Is it not a fact that some persons have stopped using butter at dinner in spite of the fact that the department was recognizing dairies? Is Mr. Wilson expected to put something into the grass which will inspire the cows with a proper respect for the department and result in better butter and better prices !

Our esteemed contemporary, the Carolina Spartan, imparis the glad news that P. Gordon COOGLER, poet laureate of Columbia, has published his fifth volume of poems. P. GORDON COOGLER, as his admirer well remarks, "is bold enough to attempt flights heretofore unessayed, and he writes verse as no other man has ever written." P. GORDON COOGLER is the only poet, in or out of South Carolina, whose works are read habitually by Captain BENJAMIN TILLMAN, and often have they kept him from making speech. The country owes much to P. GORDON COOGLER. He may be said to keep a Palmetto State Poetry Dispensary. Not the rattlesnake or the contents of the bottles which it guards can be more terrible than his dithyrambs. No cotton is softer or gentler than are his Arcadian songs. P. Gordon Coogler has often been called the Sir EDWIN ARNOLD of Columbia.

H. C. Overin Had a Divorce from His First Wife.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SITE THE SUN. with other papers, published a statement a day or two since that the late Mr. Henry C. Overin left behind him two wives, and that his first wife was making a claim to the property which while was making a claim to the property which he was supposed to have left. Not for the purpose of protecting his property, which will hardly pay his debts, but for the purpose of protecting his reputation, I have to say to you that I have in my possession the record of Mr. Overin's divorce from his wife, granted by the Court of Common Pless on the 13th day of October, 1884, on proof of the adultery of his them wife. Your obedient servant,

"Rew Yours" Feb. 25. NEW YORK, Feb. 25.

SHALL ADVLTERY BE A CRIME? An Argument Against the Proposed Law for the Panishment of Adultery.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I ceive that the Legislature is vexing itself about bill for the suppression and punish adultery by fine and imprisonment. It might as well make a law to close up the caves of the wind, to stay the waves of the ocean, or arrest the law of gravitation as to attempt to prevent the expression of the passions of mankind.

I am as much opposed to the offence in ques-tion as anybody should be; but this is not the remedy. The offence in itself has never been regarded as a crime. It is not such at comm law, and common law is common sense. In the Mosale times they stoned the offender. Afterward an alleged adulteress was brought up for trial, and she was neither condenned nor stoned, but simply admonished to depart and sin no more. The reputed wisest man that ever

trial, and she was neither condemned nor stoned, but simply admonished to depart and sin no more. The reputed wisest man that ever lived could not get along without less than three thousand adulteresses, plus has lawful wife.

There are other remedies for this evil. The barbarous laws of this State, unaltered from its colonial period down to the present day, prohibit the dissolution of the marriage tie for any other cause than that of adultery.

In the majority of the other States, East and West, that relation is terminable for many different causes, for abandonment, desertion, failure to support, cruelty, habitual intemperance, incompatibility of temper, conviction of felony, &c. From this it results in the State of New York that when insuperable causes arise, rendering the continuance of cohabitation insufferable, there is but one means of escape, and that is by adultery, and frequently by consequent connivance. This necessity should not exist. Marriage is simply a civil contract, without any sacramental qualification. There is no contract into which parties enter in which the ingredients of fraud, deception, misrepresentation, flattery, falsshood, and deliberate lying are so constantly practised as in that of marriage. In other contracts these ingredients furnish a remedy for a rescission, and why should the marriage contract be an exception?

Marriage may be annuilled in this State for force, duress, or fraud, but the remedy furnished by fraud is confined generally to a civil disability on the part of the party guilty thereof; for example, he or she having a former wife or lusband living. In this matter the door should be opened, so that the suffering party may be relieved from ties the continuance of which is unendurable by one or perhaps both parties, and more sinful than their termination.

Women compelled to apply for support from husbands who have abandoned them might, if they were single, contract desirable marriage and the children of such marriage the inheritance descending from either parent. These

meretricious relations, with the latent hope, as it now is, in the secret bosom of the woman, that such meretricious relation may ultimately ripen into legitimacy. Let them be prevented, in order that adultery may be diminished. But as the law now stands as to marriage and divorce in this State, if a penalty of from \$1,000 to \$5,000 and imprisonment be imposed for adultery, and those only without sin shall have the power to inflict the punishment, it will be safe to infer that there will be no accusers and the law will become a dead letter, as most oppressive laws usually do.

The passions of mankind meet and master the

usually do.

The passions of mankind meet and master the fear of death, and we are dealing with one which is the strongest of human nature, and one which neither pains nor penalties can temper or restrain, for it is the passion the exercise of which holds communities together and chains them down to the hardest conditions of life. Can legislation control this irrepressible impulse of animal nature?

AN OBSERVER NEW YORK, Feb. 20.

MILITARY DRILL IN THE SCHOOLS. An Explanation of the Bill for the Purpose Intreduced at Albany.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : The summary of Senator Brush's bill in regard to military instruction in the public schools which has been telegraphed from Albany, while correctly stating the general details of the bill, conveys as rroneous impression. It is that the bill requires all the pupils over 11 years of age to be enrolled by the principals as members of the American Guard. The exact contrary is the fact. The bill simply provides that the principal of each school may, in his discretion if, c., if he sees fit so to dot, enroll part or the whole of the punils in his school who are over 11 as members of the

guard, upon such conditions as he shall see fit.

The general object of the bill is, primarily, to give legal authority to such of the principals of the schools as may so desire to organize a portion of their pupils as members of the American Guard. Another object is that when such guard is so curolled in any school and is found by the military authorities of the National Guard of the State to be in such conditions. military authorities of the National Guard of the State to be in such condition as to warrant it, the State will issue to the organization the flags, swords, belts, insignia, and similar articles which are necessary for a military organization, but which the scholars cannot be expected and cannot affect to revisite for the meaning. The difbut which the schools cannot afford to provide for themselves. The bill cannot afford to provide for the issuing of arms, when available, but the appropriation is too small to provide for the issue of any considerable number of guns. The general features of the measure are the same as those of the bill which was passed the bill which was passed by the Legislature two years ago, and which re-

guins. The general features of the measure are the same as those of the bill which was passed by the Legislature two years ago, and which received the almost universal support of the press.

The public benefits which are to be derived from a measure of this kind are too obvious to need comment. Its friends, however, have no idea of making it compulsory upon anybody. In particular, they are anxious that the teachers in the different schools should understand that it is proposed that the whole matter should be left absolutely in the discretion of the principal of each school as to whether he will or will not have the system in the school which be controls.

An effort is being made to secure the assistance of the general Government in this work, by details of commissioned and non-commissioned officers in towns of 25,000 inhabitants and upward to act as instructors, which will do much to remove the difficulty existing upon this point.

Captain United States Army (Retired).

New York, Feb. 25.

New York and Chicago.

To the Entron of the Sux -- Sir : Lord & Thomas Pocket Dictionary of Newspapers, just received, gives the population of New York city as 1,515,801, New York county as 1,515,801, and Chicago 1,685. 000 and Cook county 1,000,000. Is this correct? Yours, truly, NEW YORK, Feb. 24.

It is evident that this "dictionary" is published at Chicago. The statistics are incorrect. The returns of the false and discredited Porter census of 1890 are used for New York city, the actual population of New York at that time having been 1.710.715; but the enumeration of the school census of 1896 is used for Chicago, with an allowance of 20,000 for increase since that census was taken. The population attributed to Cook county is merely an estimate. The careful and scientific estimate of the present population of New York, made by the Health Department, is 1,067,031, as against the claim for Chicago of 1,635,000,

The Union Square Plan

To the Entrop of The Sun-Sir : In an article in THE SEX this morning under the heading "Daniell's Union Square Plan" you mention that I propose cutting through the Park at Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets. This is an error; my plan merely straightens the paths in the Park at these streets for the benefit of rians going east and west. Very truly yours, NEW YORK, Feb. 25.

Manners of Republican Presidents. From the Chicago Becord.

Chauncey M. Depew says that he has had persons aperience in seeking office, not for himself, but for others, from every Republican President. Mr. Lincoln would always listen attentively to what he had to say and then tell a funny story. On his way

to his hotel he would think over the story and finally see that it landed his candidate away out of sight. Gen. Grant always received an application for office as toasts to the memory of Washington are drunk tanding and in silence.

Hayes listened for a while, then broke out into centations that the attention of the President of the United States should be diverted from the great affairs of State to distribute patronage. Then he would make a memorandum in a little red book. which was to remind him not to do it.

to all you had to say, then refer you to some man in New York whom you were never able to find.

Although these negotiations are being conducted through the agency of a Parisian bank. ng house, the prime movers in the enterprise are British capitalists, whose interests are to be subserved by the Foreign Finance Commission, which it is proposed shall put into operation in Peru practically the same plan as that adopted for Egypt. Thus the original holders of Peruvian bonds, through their present repreentative, the Peruvian Corporation, Limited, will secure release from some of the obligations under which they lie by contract with Pera, while, as has been stated in London, that Gov

ENGLAND IN PERU.

Her Mand Beaching for the Control of Peru's

tween Mr. Solomon Joseph, the representative

of the so-called International Syndicate, and

President Piérola of Peru, have proceeded very

smoothly, resulting in the President and his

ministry accepting the terms of the syndicate

for Egyptianizing Peru in consideration of the

floating of the loan for raising funds to redeen

Tacna and Arica.

WARHINGTON, Feb. 24.-The negotiations

ernment will still be held to all of its engagements toward the corporation. In short, the scheme involves practical control by England, in the interest of British investors, of the political machinery of Peru, Fortunately the Peruvian Congress has yet to act on this measure, and it is understood that its emper is by no means wholly favorable to it.

At the Academy of Sciences in Brussels the other day Lieut.-Gen. Brialmont of the Belgian army delivered a lecture upon the increase of the

Many statisticians have studied this problem and, according to the average of their calculations we find that Russia doubles her population in fifty years, England in fifty-five, Germany in fifty-five, Belgium in seventy-nine, Italy in eighty-four, and France in 183. The General did not mention the increase of popula tion in the United States.

"A time will come," he said, "when there will be too many men on the globe, and the equilibrium between population and production will be reestablished by the disappearance of those for whom there will be no place at the banquet of life. According to statistics most worthy of con fidence, the population of the world in 1882 was ,392,000,000, and in 1890 it was 1,450,000,000. That is to say, in eight years it increased by 88,000,000 or more than 6 per cent. If, calculating upon this basis, we seek the date when the population of the earth will reach twentyseven milliards of inhabitants, or double the number of hectares that the land of our planet measures, we come to the year 2280." quently, according to the General, who in his ecture simply made himself the interpreter of the economists, in 386 years the world will be "To deny the exactness of my calculation."

says Gen. Brialmont, "it will be necessary to prove that the population will not continue to grow as rapidly as I have supposed. Now, in 1788 the population of Europe wa 144,000,000 of souls, and in 1886 it was 349.

000,000, presenting an increase of 140 per cent. in a century. The President of the Congress of Statistics in Vienna in 1887 produced documents showing that the European population had dou-bled in seventy years, notwithstanding numerons wars and a constant stream of immigration From the ten milliards and a half hectares that the land of the earth measures we must deduct the polar regions, the steppes, the deserts, the mountains that are covered with snow, the roads, the lands which are rendered unproductive by ndustries, and the surfaces occupied by houses. After that deduction, we find scarcely two milliards of hectares of arable land, from which we must also deduct half a milliard bectares for the support of animals. Therefore, according to Ravenstein, the learned English geographer, we shall be short of rations in 176 years.

If Gen. Brialmont and Mr. Ravenstein are any If Gen. Brisiment and Mr. Ravenstein are anywhere near the mark they underestimate the
danger. By following their line of argument
closely, we are brought to the conclusion that
the world's population will be starved out in less
than a century, because it is increasing more
rapidly now than ever before. The doctors, with
their microbe-shaughtering serums, give no show
to honest plagues, and even threaten consumption; the philosophers, with their high-toned
theories, will suppress wars; the reformers propose to fine bachelors for the benefit of future
mothers-in-law; the preachers conspire against
mortality, and centenarians are on the increase.

From the St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Santa Fr. Feb. 20.—Ex-Sheriff David L. Kemp and one of his cowboys, William Kennon, were arrested at Eddy last night on the charge of assassinating Sheriff J. L. Dow. Ex-Judge Fall had a telegram to-day saying the accused had been released from custody on \$5,000 bail.

Further facts as to the desperate character of Kemp and Dow were gleaned from Eddy county citizens here to-day. Kemp was on trial in a western Texas court for murder a few days ago, when some friend handed him a revolver in the presence of the court. Sheriff, and deputies. He walked down the assle, revolver in hand, sprang from a second-story window and escaped in horseback. In the jump from the window Kemp broke his leg, but he managed to mount his horse and escape.

Tow was a man of equal nerve, though not near so cool-headed as Kemp. He constantly wore a chain armor weighing twenty pounds, and but for this he would have been killed long ago. Kemp and his friends called it "Dow's steel jacket," and knew that to kill him he misst be shot in the head. The bullet that killed low entered at the corner of the mouth and ranged upward. From the St. Louis Globe Democr.

Salaries to the Church of England From the Chicago Times Herald.

As matters now stand it costs a pretty penny to maintain the pomp of that Church of which "the Queen is the supreme governor on earth." The salary of the primate (Archbishop of Canterbury) is the goodly sum of \$75,000 per annumpunctually paid. The Archbishop of Vork has \$50,000; the Bishop of London, \$50,000; the Bishop of Bath and Wells, \$25,000; the Bishop of Bath and Wells, \$25,000; the Bishop of Ely, \$27,500; of Goodester, \$25,000; of Chester, \$21,000; of Hereford, Lichfield, 11ster, \$25,000; the Bishop of Ely, \$27,500; of Goodester, \$21,000; of Hereford, Lichfield, 11ster, \$21,000; and Hereford, Lichfield, 11ster, \$21,000; and Hereford, Lichfield, 11ster, \$21,000; of Carlisle, Lincoln, Norwick, \$21,000; dandaff, Manchester, Ripon, St. Assph. \$21,000 each; of Carlisle, Lincoln, Norwick, \$21,000; Sodor and Man, \$9,000; So. Alban, \$16,000; Sodor and Man, \$9,000; Southwell, \$17,500; Trure, \$15,000; Wakefield, \$15,000; and then think of the army of deans listions suffragan, canons, &c., and one may infer that the Church of England is an expensive institution representing a very high average of cost for each soul brought to grace.

Guarding Her Employer's Secret. From the Chicago Daily News

Prom the Chacago Dady News.

A La Salle street lawyer who had spent three months in securing a power of attorney which would enable him to complete an important real estate deal, gave the paper granting him the desired authority to his stenographer.

He wanted a copy of the instrument for reference. A few minutes after the young lady had received the paper she handed to her employer the copy of the power of attorney.

"Where is the original?" queried the lawyer, as he looked at the unconcerned typewriter.

"Oh, I tore that up," said the young woman with a smile. "I tore it into fine pieces so that no one would get hold of it."

The assonished lawyer spent the next half hour in picking bits of paper out of the waste basket. These he pasted on a sheet of paper and presented the patchwork to his clients to convince them of his good faith in their interests. He is now using the mails to secure again his power of attorney.

Racing with an Avalanche.

From the Denver Republicon.

Botsé, Idaho, Feb. 21.—News is received have of the killing of Charles Carlson in a snowshide near Cifton. Carlson and Lorenzo Twitchell were in the mountains getting wood. They had rolled a log down the mountain side to a polat where there was very little snow. There the log lodged, and they took a team to dran it down. Carlson was at work adjusting a chain to the stick of timber when Twitchell's attention was attracted by an unusual sound, and looking un, he saw a snowslide coming thundering down the mountain. He called to Carlson to look out for himself, and then jumped on a horse and started on a race with the slide down the mountain. It was a wild ride, but Twitchell managed to reach a place of safety. Carlson did not get the warning in time and was overwhelmed and killed. From the Denver Republican.

From the New London Day.

Gen. Garfield would put his arm around your neck. tell you how much he leved you, and then forget what you had asked of him.

President Arthur would listen with polite attention to all you had to say, then refer you to some man in New York whom you were never able to find.

President Harrison would sink down into his chair until you had presented the claims of your candidates and then change the subject.

Major McKinley's methods have not been developed.

From the New London Day.

The Hon. Edgar M. Warner of Putnam: secretary of the Putnam: Wolf Den corporation, will in a few days send out a circular asking for subscriptions to assist in purchasing the land in Pomfret in which the famous would den is because the subject.

About \$2,500 is needed for the purchase of the subscriptions which may be received from the circular, a subscription be taken in the school children of the State may have an interest in the preservation of the historic place.